

# ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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## Proceedings in Congress, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill making appropriations for the repair of certain fortifications in the State of Maryland, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of a lot of land adjoining Fort McHenry, near Baltimore.

Read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

Mr. BENTON submitted the following resolution, the consideration of which he moved at this time:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the appropriations for arming the fortifications of the United States.

Mr. POINDEXTER thought the resolution should go to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WEBSTER said he thought the direction designed for it was the most proper one. The Finance Committee of course were to look after the means, but he thought it belonged to the Military Committee to inquire into the necessity of making the appropriation. — He (Mr. W.) thought it of the most pressing necessity that the appropriations for these objects should be increased.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, announced the death of the Hon WARREN R. DAVIS, a representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, accompanied with the customary resolution relative to his funeral.

MONDAY, February 2.

The VICE PRESIDENT communicated a letter from the War Department, made in pursuance of the act of May 1, 1820, showing the amount of appropriations for that department for the year 1831.

He also communicated a memorial from the Mayor of the city of Boston, remonstrating against the refusal to make an appropriation for repairing the fortifications of Castle Island, and asking such an appropriation; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of more clearly defining by law the crime of revolt in the crews of American ships within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; of abolishing the capital punishment now provided by the act of the 30th of April, 1790, for that offence; and of substituting a milder punishment for it; which, on motion, was agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, making provision by law against offences committed on the high seas against the United States; which was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, transmitting a statement of the appropriations made for the naval service for the year 1834.

Also, a communication from the War Department,

transmitting abstracts of the general returns of the militia of the United States.

Mr. ROBBINS, pursuant to notice, and on leave given introduced a joint resolution authorising an equestrian bronze statue of Washington to be executed, which was read twice, and referred to the Library Committee.

The amendments made by the House to the joint resolution authorising a gold medal to be struck and presented to Lieutenant Col. Croghan, and swords to the officers who were under his command at Fort Sandusky, were taken up, and concurred in.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. TIPTON presented the following resolution, which on his motion, was considered and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report, plan, and estimate, of Lieutenant Berrien, the officer charged with the survey of the mouth of Trail Creek, at Michigan city, Indiana, with a view to the construction of a harbor at that place.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill from the House making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1835, reported the same without amendment.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. DENNY offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House, a statement of the amount paid annually, and the price per pound during the last five years for the transportation of arms and other military and public stores from Harper's Ferry, Baltimore, Washington arsenal, and any other posts or places in Virginia, Maryland, and District of Columbia, to Pittsburg and other posts in the western country.

Mr. LYON, by leave, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish this House, as far as practicable, from the information in his office, with an estimate of the expense necessary to complete the opening of the military road from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, so as to allow the transportation of troops and military stores thereon when necessary. Also, an estimate of the expense required to open a road from Saginaw to Macinac, in said Territory, for similar purposes.

The SPEAKER presented the following communications, which were severally laid on the table and directed to be printed:

From the Secretary of War relative to the condition of a harbor in the Delaware river.

From the Secretary of War, in pursuance of the resolution of the 20th inst. specifying the amount required for completing the astronomical observations relative to the Southern Boundary of Michigan.

From the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of J. N. Reynolds, relative to certain Islands in the Pacific ocean.

Mr. PEARCE said this report related to a subject of great commercial importance to the country. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and that an extra number of one thousand copies be printed.

The reference was made accordingly, and the motion to print an extra number of copies, according to the rule of the House, was laid upon the table for one day.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorise the Secretary of War to purchase a site for an arsenal at Memphis, Tennessee, and to provide for the erection of an

arsenal on the same; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. WISE, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following joint resolution; which was read twice:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to constitute a Board of Naval Officers, to be composed of the Post Captains, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, to revise the code of Naval Signals.

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide compensation to Com. Barron, for his invention called "a Ventilator of Ships;" which was read twice and committed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

On motion of Mr. WATMOUGH, a document relating to the bill to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States, together with certain amendments, proposed to meet the views of the various members, were directed to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. PEARCE, called for the consideration of the motion made by him on Thursday last, to print one thousand extra copies of the report of Mr. J. N. Reynolds, relative to certain Islands, shoals, &c. in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. P. said he had been requested to modify his motion so as to have two thousand extra copies of the report printed. After a few remarks on the importance of the work, Mr. P. so modified his motion.

Mr. JARVIS said he would like to hear some good reason advanced for printing any number of extra copies of this work. It was not a report from a Department, but was the printed work of an individual, which, it seemed did not possess in itself sufficient interest to insure its sale, and so it was found desirable to print it at the expense of Congress. He thought it was high time for that body to stay its hand, and no longer be made the instrument for printing worthless books.

Mr. PEARCE said he believed the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis) could not have fully understood the object of the motion. The report in question could not properly be denominated a book. It contained information of great importance to the action of committees of the House, as well as individuals engaged in commercial pursuits. It was an abstract of information which had been collecting from various authentic sources, for the last twenty or thirty years. — All who had ever been connected with the important branch of our commerce, the interests of which it involved, would readily admit the high value of the information contained in the report. He hoped the House would agree to print the extra copies called for.

Mr. JARVIS replied. He said the argument of the gentleman would be an excellent one to induce the House to publish the "Coast Pilot." That was a work of infinite value to mariners; and if this compilation was of equal value, let the compiler publish it at his own expense, and there would be no difficulty in effecting a sufficient sale to indemnify him. He repeated, it was high time for that House to stop. They had already done enough of this kind of work for individuals.

Mr. BURGESS observed, that he would not have said a word upon this resolution, had it not been for the opposition of the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis.) He was astonished that one who would advocate an appropriation of some fifty thousand dollars for the adornment of the capitol, should oppose the expenditure of a dollar to save the life of the toil-worn and tempest-tost mariner of his country. He asked what interest was more dear to the country than that of its commerce? Gentlemen might talk as they pleased of the predominating influence of agriculture; it remained alone for commerce to open a market for the products of agriculture. He should, therefore, use every means to promote the

facilities of navigation. He would rather advocate an augmentation of the number of extra copies than its decrease.

Mr. PHILLIPS wished to say one word in favor of this motion. He deemed the information contained in the report of essential importance to the House as well as to those directly engaged in navigation. The amount of American tonnage engaged in the commerce of these seas, was believed to be greater than that of all other nations put together; and yet all the information possessed on the subject, excepting that furnished by individual expense and enterprise, was procured at the expense of other governments. He dwelt on the growing importance of this commerce, and hoped the motion would prevail.

The question was then taken, and the motion agreed to.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the appropriations for the War Department for the services of the year 1834, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head, the amount expended under each, and the balance remaining unexpended in the Treasury on the 31st December last, prepared in obedience to the act of May 1, 1820, which letter was read and laid on the table.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the chief Engineer showing, the amount of the funds which have been applied to the improvement of the Cumberland river, and containing further information in relation to expenditures for the improvement of said river, as called for by the House on the 8th of January inst., which letter and report were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

MONDAY, Feb. 2,

On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby requested to transmit to this House, copies of all such naval reports and other documents in his possession, as relate to the employment of cotton canvass in the American navy, and the propriety of providing cotton clothing for the seamen, and also to accompany his report with an expression of his own views and opinions upon both these subjects.

On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to ascertain and report to what extent cotton canvass has hitherto been introduced into use in the American navy, and to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for its general employment on board of all vessels of the United States, and also of substituting cotton cloth for the general clothing of the seamen attached to the navy, in the place of the linen manufacture now in use.

Mr. HUBBARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution; which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, as soon as practicable, a map or chart, representing the present state of the Breakwater and the adjoining shoals in the river Delaware, with the report of the engineers thereon, or any other information which may be in the possession of the Department, tending to show the policy or impolicy of making further appropriations for the present for the improvement of said Breakwater.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation for the repair of the fortifications on Castle Island, in Boston harbor; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. ASHLEY, by leave, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be required to furnish this House with the annual and detailed statements of the expenses which have occurred on the transportation and disbursement of money appropriated for the payment of Indian annuities for the years 1833 and 1834, showing the amount paid, and such claims, if any, as have been submitted for payment and rejected by the department.

Mr. PARKS offered the following resolution, which under rule, lies on the table one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House, the report of Major Hartman Bache, of the reconnoissance for a road through the northern frontier of the State of Maine, made by him in pursuance of instructions from the War Department.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to a resolution of the 8th April, 1834, a revised system of military discipline.

A letter from the Secretary of War, communicating, pursuant to law, an abstract of the general returns of the militia, arms, &c. of the U. States.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorise the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed a steam prowship; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. DICKINSON offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be required to communicate to this House the amount of money expended in each State of the Union, for fortifications, from the year 1816 up to this time.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be required to report to this House, what has been the amount of contingent expenses for superintending the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, for each year since its commencement, west of the Ohio river, including clerk hire, office rent, furniture, books, stationary, engineering, travelling expenses of officers, the purchase of horses and carriages, the amount of commission (if any) for paying out the public moneys; what sums of money have been paid for work actually done within each year, distinguishing what was done by contract, from what was done by day labor.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That from 11 to 12 o'clock to-morrow morning be set apart to consider the following bills, viz: A bill for the better organization of the corps of Engineers; for the gradual increase of the corps of Engineers; to appoint additional Paymasters; and a bill to continue the Subsistence Department.

After some remarks by Messrs. JOHNSON of Kentucky, ASHLEY, DICKINSON, and WILLIAMS,

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was agreed to—yeas 78, nays 63.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. DICKINSON offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be required to communicate to this House the number of Cadets that have been educated at the Military Academy at West Point—the number that joined the Army, and are now in its service—the sums of money that have been appropriated for its support, each year, since 1802, up to this time. Also, the number of Professors now employed at the institution.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. PARKS, on the 3d inst. was considered and agreed to;

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House the report of Major Hartman Bache, of the reconnoissance for a road through the northern frontier of the State of Maine, made by him in pursuance of instructions from the War Department.

The following resolution offered by Mr. DENNY, on the 26th of January, was read, considered, and agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House, a statement of the amount paid annually, and the price per year, during the last five years, for the transportation of arms, and all other military and public stores, from Harper's Ferry, Baltimore, Washington Arsenal, and any other posts or places in Virginia, Maryland, and District of Columbia, to Pittsburg, and other posts in the western country.

## BILLS REPORTED BY COMMITTEES.

No. 562.

DECEMBER 15, 1834.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill:

A BILL

Making appropriations for the erection of marine hospitals in the city of Baltimore and other places.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of sixteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a marine hospital in the city of Baltimore, in that part of the said city which shall be designated by the Mayor and City Council thereof: *Provided*, That the site on which to erect said marine hospital be conveyed and ceded to the United States without costs or expense to them.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be appropriated, and paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, viz:

For the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon of a building for a marine hospital, at the town of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, seven thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon of a building for a marine hospital, at Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon of a building for a marine hospital, at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon of a building for a marine hospital, at Memphis, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Tennessee, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon of a building for a marine hospital, at or near the mouth of the Ohio river in the State of Illinois, the place to be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, add the erection thereon of a building for a marine hospital, at City Point, in the State of Virginia, six thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon of a building for a marine hospital, at or near Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon of a building for a marine hospital, in the city of Portland, in the State of Maine, ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the money appropriated by this act be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 582.

DECEMBER 23, 1834.

Read twice and committed to a committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. WATMOUGH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

Explanatory of an act passed the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, making certain allowances, and granting certain arrearages to the captains and subalterns of the United States corps of marines.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the act of 30th June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, extending the benefits of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act giving certain compensation to the captains and subalterns of the corps of United States marines under similar cases," be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to officers commanding detachments of marines; and the emoluments to be paid to officers commanding such detachments shall be in the same proportion or ratio which such detachment shall bear to a company of infantry in the army of the United States.



**CRUISE OF THE U. S. FRIGATE POTOMAC ROUND THE WORLD, DURING THE YEARS 1831-4.** BY FRANCIS WARRINER, A. M.—N. Y., LEAVITT, LORD & CO.—We always see with pleasure publications which, like this and others issued from the press by gentlemen connected with the naval service, go to shew, that in the most distant seas, and in places however remote from their native land, the feeling of "what will they say of us at home?" and the desire to justify the solicitude, pride, and confidence of that home—seem to accompany these gallant ocean rovers.

The volume before us—though not very skilfully prepared—is interesting, and presents in its details and the manner of its narrative, a guarantee of the truth and sincerity of its statements. We make room for a short extract, descriptive of the state of expectation on board the Potomac, when the attack on *Quallah-battoo* was resolved on.—*New-York American*.

"Our ship now presented a busy scene. It was determined to commence an attack upon the town the next morning, and every necessary preparation was accordingly made. Muskets were cleaned, cartridge boxes buckled on, cutlasses examined and put in order, &c. During the evening, the Commodore sent for the officers commanding the several divisions, and gave them their instructions. They were ordered to land, surround the town and forts, and demand indemnity for the outrage committed upon the Friendship, with the punishment of those concerned in the barbarous massacre of the crew. I had some conversation with a few of the junior officers upon the subject of the perilous enterprise in which they were about to embark. They felt that it would not be so much a matter of jest as they had been disposed to think it might be. There was some shrinking at the thought of impending danger. They might, however, have remembered, that

"The brave man is not he who feels no fear,  
For that were brutish and irrational;  
But he whose noble soul its fears subdues,  
And bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from."

At eight bells, (twelve o'clock at night,) all hands were called. Those assigned to take part in the expedition were mustered, when Lieut. Shubrick, the commander of the detachment, gave them special orders. No man was to utter a word after he had entered the boat; no one was to fire till the command was given; and no man was to desert his ranks. Considerable time was occupied in getting the men into the boats, and in making all things ready. Several of the officers felt impatient at the delay, and were fearful that they would be unable to effect a landing in season to surprise the enemy. At length the gallant band, to the number of two hundred and eighty-two men, including officers, left the ship about two o'clock.

The last words we heard were, "Let fall, give way, men." Here was a moment of interest. All before in regard to fighting the Malays had been mere talk; but now there was a stern reality. The period had arrived when the grand object of our voyage hither was to be accomplished. The death-warrant of the Malays had been pronounced, and avenging spirits had gone forth to demand satisfaction for the wrongs of their countrymen. The blow was to be struck, and victory or defeat was to ensue. There was something awful in the scene before me. The expedition proceeded slowly on their midnight errand in perfect silence, save an occasional whisper from the officer in command, with muffled oars, the soft dipping of which we could faintly hear, and nothing but the stars of heaven to guide them to their place of disembarkment. My own reflections were any thing but those of a cheerful character. I found it impossible to divest myself of the fit of melancholy which had seized me. I retired to my couch, but not to sleep. It seemed as though a spell had fallen upon the ship. Not a word was spoken. The steps of man had ceased to be heard, save those of the officer on watch. A silence like that amid the mournful repositories of the dead, pervaded the ship, interrupted only by the striking of the bell, which proclaimed the hour of the approaching destiny of the Malays. The hours moved tediously on, as we anxiously awaited the dawn of day. Each one's thoughts were busied in contemplation of what might be the fate of his companion in arms. In this state of painful suspense, I for a moment lost myself in sleep, when I was awakened by the quarter master exclaiming, "Mr. W., hot work going on ashore, Sir." It was then broad day-

light, and I dressed myself and hurried on deck. The scene was one of fearful interest. The din of war was heard throughout the town, threatening destruction to every opposer. The reports of the cannon and musketry, as they came thundering across the water, told us plainly that the work of death was going on. Sheets of fire were arising from the town wrapped in flames, and the launch, with its carronade and swivels, was doing full execution upon the retreating foe.

Commodore Downes had stationed himself in the larboard gangway of the ship, with his glass, not to leave till the engagement shall be over. He felt anxious to know how the affair would terminate, and at times thought it would be necessary to take the ship nearer in shore, in order to protect his men. The remainder of us were posted in different parts of the ship, some in the tops, some hanging upon the shrouds, and some upon the "Jacob's ladders," all gazing with breathless anxiety. Some of the sailors were in the rigging, and among them our unfettered Malay prisoners, watching the movements with immense interest. We were all surprised at the resistance apparent on shore.

About an hour and a half after the action commenced, two boats were seen pulling off to the ship. They approached us in silence, and from the cast of gloom visible in the countenances of the boat's crew, we conjectured that some of our brave fellows had fallen. The sight of two bloody corpses soon proved that our conjectures had been but too true. I never shall forget the appearance of their features. They were much distorted, and the countenance of one, especially, exhibited a wild and terrific aspect. His long hair hung in matted tresses over his shoulders and glaring eyeballs. His name was Brown. He was shot near one of the jungles, where a body of the Malays were lying in ambush, the ball entered his breast, and the last words of this unfortunate marine, as he was falling, were, "I am a dead man." The name of the other person was Smith, a maintopman. He met his death just at the entrance of one of the forts. He had discharged his musket, and wheeled about for the purpose of re-loading, when he was shot directly through the eye. One of the sailors standing near him was slightly wounded by the same ball. Smith was a tall, well built man, distinguished by his nerve of arm, and integrity of soul. In the hour of peril, when the fierce winds of heaven were spending their fury on our ship, he was ever among the first to meet their rage.

An hour afterwards the American colors were seen proudly waving over the battlements of the largest fort. We had been in deep suspense, anxiously awaiting the result of the contest on shore. The sight of our flag waving in the breeze, and the rush of the main body of our forces into the fort, raised a smile of joy upon every countenance.

**MILITARY CONVENTION.**—A meeting was held at Worcester, Mass. on the 28th Jan. composed of officers from different parts of the State. There were about one hundred and fifty delegates present. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the present Military System, (so called,) and to propose some effectual and effective remedy for the existing evils and unequal burthens, which a portion of our community now labor under. The Convention assembled at the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and was called to order by Gen. Erasmus Holbrook, of Sturbridge. Col. Edward G. Prescott, of Boston, was chosen President. Gen. Ebenezer L. Barnard, of Worcester, and Col. Abijah Thompson, of Woburn, Vice Presidents, and Maj. Edwin Conant, of Sterling, and Capt. Macomber, of Boston, Secretaries.

A committee of four from each Division was chosen to report to the convention as soon as convenient the most expedient manner in which they might accomplish the objects of the Convention. The committee came in on Thursday morning, and reported a preamble, and several spirited resolutions, in which they portrayed at length the difficulties and embarrassments which would attend should they attempt to draft in detail a new System; or an attempt to give an outline, would be equally impracticable, as the whole efficiency depends upon the formation of the System. The committee recommended that a committee be chosen, to consist of four from each Division, to draft a memorial to be presented to the Legislature, requesting them to appoint a Special Committee, to meet in concurrence

with one appointed by this Convention. The report was unanimously adopted. The Convention authorized the secretaries to have 2,000 copies of the proceedings of the meeting published in a pamphlet form. A number of spirited resolutions were offered and adopted.

Thursday noon, adjourned, sine die.—*Yeoman's Gazette*.

**CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF COWPENS.**—The 53d Anniversary of the Battle of the Cowpens was celebrated on that hallowed ground on the 17th Jan. The Greenville Mountaineer, says, "that the day was remarkably fine, and several thousand of the citizens of Spartanburg and the adjoining Districts and counties of South and North Carolina, joined in the Celebration—many of whom were Heroes of the Revolution, and several of whom fought in the battle at that place.

A number of the citizens encamped upon the battle ground, on the night previous to the celebration, imitative of their fathers on the night previous to that memorable battle. The dawn of the 17th was ushered in with the roar of musketry, and the long, loud and repeated huzzas of the rejoicing multitude. The morning sun rose bright and clear, and shone through the atmosphere of smoke, as it did on the morning of that battle, as though the eyes of countless millions of inhabitants had been directed to that favored spot.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. an extensive military procession was formed under the command of Col. H. H. Thomson, as Marshal of the day, and moved to a stand, erected near the centre of the battle ground. The Throne of Grace was addressed in feeling and pious terms by the Rev. Mr. Hicks, which added solemnity and additional grandeur and interest to the scene. After which Major Perry, of Greenville, (the orator of the day,) arose, and in the most sublime and eloquent manner, addressed the assembly. He gave a most glowing description of the battle which was fought on that ground, as well as a most satisfactory delineation of the character of the gallant officers who commanded upon that occasion."

A number of regular toasts were drank, and replies to letters of invitation from Judge O'Neill, J. L. Petigru and Alfred Huger, Esqrs. were read, regretting that their private affairs prevented their attendance. The festival closed by an appropriate repast, and an ode composed for the occasion by T. F. Smith, Esq.—*Charleston, S. C., Patriot*.

The following is an authentic letter from General Washington to Dr. Cochran, Director General of the American military hospitals during the revolutionary war. It is a playful and humorous invitation to dinner, and is curious enough, when we consider it as coming from the emancipator of a hemisphere. It certainly shows that the writer did not justly merit the reproach which has sometimes been cast on him, of his possessing a cold and unsocial temper.

WEST POINT, Aug. 10, 1779.

Dear Doctor:—I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but ought I not to apprise them of their fare? *As I hate deception, even where imagination is concerned*, I will.

It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies; of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To see how it is usually covered is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

Since my arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table; a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a small dish of beans, (almost imperceptible,) decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, (and this, I presume, he will attempt to do to-morrow) we have two beef-steak pies or dishes of crabs in addition, one on each side of the centre dish, dividing the space, and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which, without them, would be nearly five apart. Of late, he has had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pies; and it's a question if amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of beef.

If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and submit to partake of it on plates once tin, but now iron, (*not become so by the labor of scouring*;) I shall be happy to see them.

I am, dear Sir, your most ob't servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

## WASHINGTON;

THURSDAY, ..... FEBRUARY 12, 1835.

**TEMPERANCE.**—During the last session of the British Parliament, a select committee was appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject of drunkenness. Many persons were examined, and among others, Lieut. Arnold, director of a Registry office, Wapping; Captain T. H. Davis, an officer who had served in the West Indies, Canada and Ireland; Hon. Col. Stanhope, an officer filling a high staff appointment in the West Indies; M. L. Este, surgeon, attached to the first regiment of life guards; Dr. R. G. Dodd, practising physician at Chatham; Dr. Cheyne, Physician General to the army in Great Britain and Ireland; Captain Brenton, R. N., and President of a Maritime institution; and the Rev. W. Scoresby, so well known in Arctic navigation. We mention these names, to show that individuals who had witnessed every vicissitude of climate, were called upon for their evidence.

The committee made a report, which was printed, and one of the remedies proposed is—"the discontinuance of all issues of ardent spirits, (except as medicine, under the direction of medical officers,) to the Army and Navy, on all stations, and to every other body of men employed by or under the control of the Government, and the substitution of other articles of wholesome nutriment and refreshment instead. The abolition of all garrison and barrack canteens at home and abroad, and substituting some other and better mode of filling up the leisure of men confined within military forts and lines; the opinion of most of the military officers examined on this point by your committee being, that the drinking in such canteens is the most fertile source of all the insubordination, crime, and consequent punishment, inflicted on the men."

A writer in the United Service Journal, from which we gather the preceding particulars, cites the practice in the United States army, and the success which has attended it; and argues that no Englishman will admit that the American army can do what the British cannot. This writer alleges that nine-tenths of the disturbances and mutinies in the British army and navy are attributable to drunkenness. Many persons, who admit that ardent spirits are not necessary for soldiers, yet contend that they are requisite in the navy, because sailors are exposed to more hardships. This opinion is, however, shown to be erroneous, by the fact that there are at the present moment nearly *one thousand sail* of American and British merchant ships, sailing to and from all parts of the world, in which no spirits are issued to the men, except for the purposes of medicine.

It must be a proud reflection to every American to perceive that our country, though so young, is held up as a pattern to older nations, not in affairs of government merely, but in those matters which tend to the improvement and benefit of mankind. Our merchant vessels, and more especially our packet ships, are every where pointed to as models of symmetry, speed and workmanship; each new one that is launched appears to be the *ne plus ultra*, and yet the next is pronounced superior, in point of finish and accommodation.

The ingenuity of our countrymen has been exercised in various other respects, and their inventions have received the meed of praise from the scientific and candid of all nations.

A preamble and resolution was submitted to the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the 2d inst. by Mr. Marshall, and unanimously adopted, to present a sword with an appropriate inscription, to Lieutenant, [now Captain,] CHARLES W. MORGAN, a native of Virginia, who shared in the memorable actions between the U. S. frigate Constitution and the British frigates Guerriere and Java.

## NAVY.

**RESIGNATION.**—Midshipman J. T. S. Collins, 31 January.

Chaplain C. S. Stewart has been ordered for duty to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. H. H. Cocke, late first of the frigate Potomac, and Passed Mid. J. DeCamp, have returned from the Mediterranean in ill health.

No changes have taken place in the Army during the past week.

## ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Jan. 31—Lieut. H. H. Rhodes; left on the 7th Feb. for Upperville, Va.

Feb. 1—Purser McK. Buchanan; left on the 4th for Philadelphia.

5—Capt. A. Claxton, at Mrs. Carlisle's, 4½ street. Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, at Gadsby's. Passed Mid. B. W. Hunter, at Gen. A. Hunter's.

The U. S. sloop of war Falmouth, Capt. Rousseau, sailed from Pensacola on the 6th Jan., arrived at Havana 14th, and sailed again on 17th.

The U. S. line of battle ship North Carolina, was admitted into the Dry Dock, at Gosport Navy Yard, on Friday evening, the 30th ult. where she is to undergo extensive repairs. The frigate Constellation, lately returned from the Mediterranean, is at the same Navy Yard, refitting for sea.

## Communications.

## THE LATE GENERAL HOUSE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please publish in your paper, and in the Military and Naval Magazine also, that JAMES HOUSE, one of the oldest officers in the army, of unimpeached and unimpeachable character as a gentleman, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, and recently promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General for faithful and meritorious service as an officer, died within the District of Columbia and was permitted to go down to his grave, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung;" without even the poor volley that would have rung over the grave of the lowest Corporal in the army.

"Let the galled jade wince."

Yours, &c.

## GENERAL WAYNE.

MR. EDITOR:—The accompanying extract is from a letter of instructions from Gen. Wayne, to the late Gen. Wm. Eaton, who was, at the date of the letter, a Captain in Gen. Wayne's brigade: it is strikingly characteristic of Gen. Wayne; being concise and to the point. The 'dead' alluded to, are believed to have been the remains of some white men, who were massacred by Indians, a short time previous to the date of the extract. I furnish it for the Chronicle, should you think it worthy a place in its columns.

Very respectfully,  
Your ob't serv't.

## EXTRACT.

"HEAD QUARTERS,  
Greenville, 3d January, 1794."

SIR:—The objects to be acquired by the detachment assigned to you, are to determine the course and distance to the place marked *Girty's town*, on the sketch or draught of Gen. Harrison's route, with which Captain Collins is furnished.

Another object will be, to bury your dead; and if cir-

cumstances will admit, to sacrifice a few of the savages to their *manes*, provided it can be done without too much risk—ever bearing in mind, that if you attack, or are attacked, your dependence will be upon the *bayonet*.

You will take every possible precaution to guard against a sacrifice, and return to this place, by the nearest and best route, as soon as those objects are accomplished.

Wishing you life and laurels,  
I am your most ob't  
humble serv't,

ANT'Y. WAYNE.

Capt. Wm. EATON."

## PAY, &amp;c.

## OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS.

The greater part of these officers occupy public quarters, and many of them are supplied with fuel by the labor of the troops; and besides, there being so many posts occupied by them, the prices of wood, where it is purchased, being different, I am, from the nature of the circumstances, forced to omit the money value of quarters and fuel in reference to company officers.—Were an average value assumed, individuals might suppose that injustice had been done to them, though the result in regard to the whole should be near the truth, so far as the treasury is concerned. The field officers being comparatively few, I will endeavor to carry out the calculations respecting them, keeping in view particular stations, where quarters are hired, and fuel purchased, or where a commutation is made.

In this statement, when I speak of company officers, I do it under the supposition that they are serving with their companies and holding no staff appointments.

## First—Of a Colonel.

	For 12 months is
1st. Pay—\$75 per month,	\$900 00
2d. Subsistence—6 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	438 00
3d. Additional rations—6 per day, at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	438 00
4th. Forage for 4 horses at \$8 each, per month,	384 00
5th. Two servants—pay at \$6 each, per month,	\$144
Subsistence—1 ration per day, at 20 cents,	146
Clothing—\$2 50 per month, each,	60
	350 00
6th. Quarters—4 rooms and 1 kitchen.	
7th. Fuel—4½ cords of wood per month for 7 months, and 1 cord per month for 5 months—making 36½ cords per year.	
8th. Fuel for servants—one sixth of a cord, each, per month, for 7 months, and one-twelfth of a cord each, per month, for 5 months—making 3 and one-sixth cords per year.	

Amounting to \$2,510 00

## Second—Of a Lieutenant Colonel.

	For 12 months is
1st. Pay—\$60 per month,	\$720 00
2d. Subsistence—5 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	365 00
3d. Additional rations—5 per day, at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	365 00
4th. Forage for 3 horses at \$8 each, per month,	288 00
5th. Two servants—for pay, subsistence and clothing—the same as a Colonel,	350 00
6th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen.	
7th. Fuel—3 cords of wood per month for 7 months, and 1 cord per month for 5 months—making 26 cords per year.	
8th. Fuel for servants—same as a Colonel—3 and one-sixth cords per year.	

Amounting to \$2,088 00



## Third—Of a Major.

1st. Pay—50 per month,	\$600 00
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	292 00
3d. Additional rations—4 per day, at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	292 00
4th. Forage for 3 horses at \$8 each, per month,	288 00
5th. Two servants—pay, subsistence and clothing—the same as a Colonel,	350 00
6th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen.	
7th. Fuel—the same as a Lieutenant Colonel—26 cords per year.	
8th. Fuel for servants—the same as a Colonel—3 and one-sixth cords per year.	

Amounting to \$1,822 00

Having proceeded thus far, I will make the effort to bring in quarters and fuel at particular posts, not losing sight of those where the former are public, and where the latter is procured by the troops.

## Of a Colonel.

## At New York, where quarters and fuel are commuted.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,510 00
2d. Quarters—4 rooms and 1 kitchen,	440 00
3d. Fuel—including servants—39 2-3 cords, at \$6 each	238 00 equal to \$3,188 00

## At Augusta Arsenal, Geo. where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above	\$2,510 00
2d. Fuel—including servants—39 2-3 cords, at \$5 50 each,	218 17 equal to \$2,728 17

## At Fort Monroe, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,510 00
2d. Fuel—including servants—39 2-3 cords, at \$2 87 each,	113 84 equal to \$2,623 84

## At Baltimore, Md. where quarters and fuel are commuted.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,510 00
2d. Quarters—4 rooms and one kitchen, at \$6 each,	360 00
3d. Fuel—39 2-3 cords, at \$5 each,	198 33 equal to \$3,068 33

## At Fort Crawford, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,510 00
2d. Fuel—39 2-3 cords, at \$4 each,	158 67 equal to \$2,668 67

## At Fort Howard, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,510 00
2d. Fuel—39 2-3 cords, at \$1 80 each,	71 40 equal to \$2,581 40

## At Fort Jesup, where there are public quarters, and where fuel is supplied by the troops.

1st. As stated above, \$2,510 00

## At Fort King, where, it is presumed, there are public quarters, and fuel supplied by the troops.

1st. As stated above, \$2,510 00

## Of a Lieutenant Colonel.

## At Fort Seavern, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,088 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$4 each,	116 66 equal to \$2,204 66

## At New York, where quarters and fuel are commuted.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,088 00
2d. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen	380 00
3d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$6 each	175 00 equal to \$2,643 00

## At Fort Monroe, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,088 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$2 87 each,	83 71

Making, \$2,171 71

But deduct, if not in command of a separate post—additional rations, 365 00 leaving 1,806 71

## At Sacket's Harbor, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	2,088 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$1 25 each,	36 46 equal to \$2,124 46

## At New Orleans, where quarters and fuel are commuted.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,088 00
2d. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen, at \$8 each,	384 00
3d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$6 75 each,	196 87 equal to \$2,668 87

## At Jefferson Barracks, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$2,088 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$2 each,	58 33 equal to \$2,146 33

## At Fort Winnebago, Fort Towson, Fort Armstrong and Fort Gibson, where there are public quarters, and where fuel is supplied by troops.

Each, as stated above. \$2,088 00

## Of a Major.

## At Fort Sullivan, Me., where, it is presumed, there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$4 50 each,	131 25 equal to \$1,953 25

## At Fort Monroe, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$2 87 each,	83 71

Making, 1,905 71

But deduct, if not in command of a separate post, additional rations, 292 00 leaving \$1,613 71

## At West Point, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$4 each,	116 66 equal to \$1,938 66

## At Newport, Ky., where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$2 75 each,	80 21 equal to \$1,902 21

## At Fort Dearborn, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$2 50 each,	71 41 equal to \$1,893 41

## At Hancock Barracks, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$1 87 each,	54 54 equal to \$1,876 54

## At Jefferson Barracks, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$2 each,	58 33

Making \$1,880 33

But deduct, if not in command of a separate post, additional rations, 292 00 leaving \$1,588 33

## At Fort Hamilton, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$4 75 each,	138 54 equal to \$1,960 54

## At Fort Johnston, N. C. where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,822 00
2d. Fuel—29 1-6 cords, at \$5 each,	145 83 equal to \$1,967 83

## At Fort Gibson and Fort Jesup—where there are public quarters, and where fuel is supplied by troops.

Each, as stated above, \$1,822 00

But deduct in each case, if not in command of a separate post, additional rations, 292 00 leaving each \$1,530

This will suffice in reference to the field officers—and I now proceed with the company officers.

## Fourth—Of a Captain.

1st. Pay—\$40 per month,	\$480 00
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	292 00

3d. Additional rations—4 per day, at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	292 00
4th. One servant—pay, subsistence and clothing,	175 00

5th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen, when in command of a post,	
6th. Fuel—when in command of a post, the same as a Lieutenant Colonel—26 cords per year.	

7th. Fuel for servant—1 7-12 cords per year.	
8th. Additional pay when in the actual command of a company, "for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company," \$10 per month,	120 00

Amounting to \$1,359 00

But deduct—if not in command of a separate post:

1st. Additional rations,	292 00
2d. Quarters—1 room.	
3d. Fuel— $\frac{1}{4}$ cord per month for 7 months in the year, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cord per month, for 5 months—making $4\frac{1}{4}$ cords	

Leaving, \$1,067 00

It may be proper here to remark that there are one hundred and six Captains of Artillery and Infantry, and not more than about twenty-five of them who command separate posts, and perhaps six or eight of these, as Majors by brevet.

## Fifth—Of a First Lieutenant.

1st. Pay—\$30 per month,	\$360 00
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, 20 cents per ration,	292 00

3d. Additional rations—4 per day, 20 cents each ration, when in command of a separate post,	292 00
4th. One servant—for pay, subsistence and clothing,	175 00

5th. Quarters—2 rooms and 1 kitchen, when in command of a post.	
6th. Fuel—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords per month, for 7 months—and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cord per month, for 5 months—21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords per year; when in command of a post.	

7th. Fuel for servant—same as a Captain—1 7-12 cord	
8th. Additional pay—when in the actual command of a company, "for his duties and responsibilities, with respect to the clothing, arms and accoutrements of the company"—\$10 per month,	120 00

Amounting to, \$1,239 00

But deduct, if not in command of a separate post:

1st. Additional rations, \$292 00

2d. Quarters—1 room.

3d. Fuel— $\frac{1}{4}$  cord of wood per month for 7 months—and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cord per month for 5 months—making 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  cords.

And if not in the "actual command of a company," additional pay, 120 00

412 00

Leaving,

\$827 00

Although I have supposed that a First Lieutenant might be in command of a separate post, for the fact does sometimes exist, yet, at this date, Jan. 30th, 1835, I am not aware that any post, out of more than forty which are occupied by the Artillery and infantry is commanded by an officer of a lower grade than Captain.

There may be, perhaps, twenty-five or thirty companies, out of the one hundred and six, which are commanded by either First or Second Lieutenants—their Captains being absent by appointments on the staff; on detached service, or on leave of absence. There are seven Captains who hold staff appointments, whose return to their companies is uncertain, and consequently the senior Lieutenants of those companies have the advantage, if there is any, arising from the additional pay of \$10 per month. These on the recruiting or other detached service, and on leave of absence, being so, generally, for more fixed and for shorter periods, their senior Lieutenants do not enjoy the advantage of command for so long a time as the others. It must, therefore be apparent that the number who can, or do, receive the \$10 per month additional pay, is very small, when we reflect that there are 284 of both grades, besides the brevet second Lieutenants. It is true many of them have appointments on the staff, are on detached service, and on leave of absence.

Sixth—Of a Second Lieutenant.

1st. Pay—\$25 per month, \$300 00

2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration, 292 00

3d. One servant—for pay, subsistence and clothing, 175 00

4th. Quarters—1 room and 1 kitchen.

5th. Fuel—2 cords per month for 7 months—and  $\frac{1}{4}$  a cord per month for 5 months—making 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cords.

6th. Fuel for servant—same as a Captain—1 7-12 cord.

7th. Additional pay—\$10 per month, if in the actual command of a company, for reasons before stated, 120 00

Amounting to, \$887 00

But deduct, if not in the actual command of a company:

Additional pay of \$10 per month, 120 00

Leaving, \$767 00

But few of the Second Lieutenants ever have command of companies; and it is deemed a singular instance of good luck for one of them to have command of a separate post, so much so, that I have considered it improper to include additional rations, though the allowance is entirely contingent.

Seventh—Of a Second Lieutenant by brevet.

1st. The pay and subsistence, and allowance for a servant, are the same as to a Second Lieutenant, namely, \$767 00

In this case I exclude additional pay when in the actual command of a company, because it rarely, if ever, happens that a company is commanded by a brevet 2d Lieutenant.

2d. Quarters—1 room.

3d. Fuel—the same as a 2d Lieutenant—16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cords.

4th. Fuel for servant—the same as a 2d Lieutenant 1 7-12 cord.

Amounting to \$767 00

And I will add—

Eighth—Of an Adjutant—if a First Lieutenant.

1st. Pay—\$30 per month, \$360 00

2d. Subsistence—3 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration, 219 00

3d. Forage for 2 horses at \$8 each, per month, 192 00

4th. One servant—pay, subsistence, and clothing, 175 00

5th. Quarters—2 rooms and 1 kitchen.

6th. Fuel—the same, including servant, as a first Lieutenant in command of a post—22 5-6 cords.

7th. Additional pay, by virtue of staff appointment—\$10 per month, 120 00

Amounting to, \$1,066 00

But deduct—if a Second Lieutenant:

1st. Pay—\$5 per month—the difference between the pay of a 1st and 2d Lieutenant, 60 00

2d. Quarters—1 room.

3d. Fuel—the same as in the case of a 1st Lieutenant not in command of a post, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  cords.

Leaving, \$1,006 00

For the reasons heretofore given, I exclude additional rations, forage, quarters, and fuel, and the result in each case is as follows:

1st. Of a Colonel.

For 12 months is

For pay—\$75 per month, 900

Subsistence—6 rations per day, 438

Pay, subsistence and clothing, for servants, 350

Making, \$1,688

2d. Of a Lieutenant Colonel.

For pay—\$60 per month, \$720

Subsistence—5 rations per day, 365

Pay, subsistence, and clothing, for servants, 350

Making, \$1,435

3d. Of a Major.

For pay—\$50 per month, 600

Subsistence—4 rations per day, 292

Pay, subsistence, and clothing, for servants, 350

Making, \$1,242

4th. Of a Captain.

For pay—\$40 per month, \$480

Subsistence—4 rations per day, 292

Pay, subsistence, and clothing, for servant, 175

Additional pay, if in command of a company, 120

Making, \$1,067

But if not in command of a company, deduct 126

Leaving, \$947

5th. Of a First Lieutenant.

For pay—\$30 per month, \$360

Subsistence—4 rations per day, 292

Pay, subsistence, and clothing, for servant, 175

Additional pay, if in command of a company, 120

Making, \$947

But if not in command of a company, deduct 120

Leaving, \$827

6th. Of a Second Lieutenant.

For pay—\$25 per month, \$300

Subsistence—4 rations per day, 292

Pay, subsistence, and clothing, for servant, 175

Additional pay, if in command of a company, 120

Making, \$887

But if not in command of a company, deduct, 120

Leaving, \$767

7th. Of a Second Lieutenant by brevet.

For pay—\$25 per month, \$300

Subsistence—3 rations per day, 292

Pay, subsistence, and clothing, for servant, 175

Making, \$874

But deduct, if a 2d Lieutenant:

For pay—\$5 per month, 60

Leaving, \$814

And 8th. Of an Adjutant—if a 1st Lieutenant.

For pay—\$30 per month, \$360

Subsistence—3 rations per day, 219

Pay, subsistence, and clothing, for servant, 175

Additional pay, 120

Making, \$874

But deduct, if a 2d Lieutenant:

For pay—\$5 per month, 60

Leaving, \$814

The authority for the pay, and additional pay to an

adjutant, is section 4 of the act of March 16th, 1802;

and that for additional rations and for subsistence to a

Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major, and for three

rations per day to a Captain, and two rations per day

to a Lieutenant, is section 5 of the same act. The au-

thority for forage, for pay, subsistence, and clothing for

servants, and for one other ration per day to a Lieuten-

ant, is section 12 of the act of April 24th, 1816. All of

which provisions are continued by section 11 of the act

of March 2d, 1821.

The authority for the other ration per day to a Cap-

tain and to a Lieutenant is the 1st section of the act of

March 2d, 1827; and section 2 of the same act is the

authority for the "ten dollars per month additional

pay," to "every officer in the actual command of a

company;" the proviso to which section excludes an

Adjutant from the benefit of the additional ration au-

thorised to a Lieutenant by the 1st section, which is as

follows—"Provided, That no subaltern officer, who shall

be in the performance of any staff duty, for which he

receives an extra compensation, shall be entitled to the

additional ration herein provided for."

The authority for quarters and fuel is the same as

heretofore noticed, viz: paragraph 39 of the revised

regulations for the Quarter Master's department. And

as a general remark, it is proper to say that the 47th pa-

graph of the same regulations, reads thus—"At all

posts, garrisons and cantonments, from the 39th to the

43d degree of north latitude inclusive, the allowance of

fuel may be increased one fourth, and north of the 43d

degree, one third, during the months of November,

December, January and February."

The law in relation to the 2d Lieutenants by brevet,

I noticed in my last number, viz: section 4 of the act

of April 29th, 1812, and the act of April 16th, 1818.

Of the engineer and ordnance officers and assis-

tant topographical engineers, I shall speak hereafter—

as also of the pay masters, surgeons and assistant sur-

geons, military storekeepers, &c.

I would, in this place, request to correct an error of

calculation in the article on pay, &c. of dragoon offi-

cers. In stating the quantity of wood, in cases where

officers are entitled to one servant each, I made it one

and five-eighths of a cord each per year; it should have

been one and seven-twelfths of a cord.

NOUS VERRONS.

Associate yourself with men of good quality, if you

esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone

than in bad company.—Washington.



## Domestic Miscellany.

From the New York Times.

## SERGEANT ANDREW WALLACE.

The old veteran, whose services while living commanded so signal a mark of respect to his memory when the spirit had winged its flight, as was exhibited on Sunday, was born in the city of Inverness, Scotland, in the early part of the year 1730. He arrived in the United States after he had attained to the years of manhood, nearly 83 years ago. In 1754 he entered the service as a volunteer, and was engaged, with the rank of Orderly Sergeant, in what was called the old French war. In the commencement of the American revolution he entered the service and was appointed a sergeant in the Pennsylvania regiment, under General Wayne. He was present at the battle of Three Rivers; the Iron Hills; Brandywine, (where he bore Lafayette from the field after he had been wounded;) at the massacre of Paoli, (where his brother was killed;) Germantown; Monmouth; was taken prisoner at Parannus, in Jersey; soon after exchanged; was sergeant of the forlorn hope at the storming of Stony Point in 1779. He was also at the battle of the Clouds; at Eutaw; Camden; and also at Yorktown, where he witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. After the revolutionary war he formed a portion of the brave men stationed to protect the American frontier against the depredations of the Indians. He was present at the desperate battle denominated St. Clair's defeat, where our army was obliged to retreat, and finally take up their winter quarters at fort Washington, where the city of Cincinnati now stands. He again took the field, with his companions in the spring, and was present at the final battle with the Indians when they were beaten by Gen. Wayne at Russe Debouch, in 1794. In the last war with Great Britain, sergeant Wallace, at the age of 83, was still found in the service of our beloved country—he belonged to the regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Cushing, and marched to New Orleans with that regt. in 1812. In 1813 he received a paralytic shock, and was discharged from the service by order of Gen. Wade Hampton. Of late years he has resided at upper Oxford township, Chester county, Pa.

Besides the scenes of battle and trial which have been named, Wallace was present at several minor ones, and freely bled for the cause in which he was engaged. He was severely wounded at St. Clair's defeat, and bore the marks of that and other engagements to his grave.

It was mentioned in the Times that Wallace, since his arrival in New York, had received the aid of many friends. In his old age he required them.

We are told he has left an aged wife and two children. Our countrymen will not forget the claims upon their generosity of the family of such a man.

**SHIPWRECK.**—We have seen an account of some person in a late newspaper, who was upon a ship's bottom six weeks; he did well, but not so well as a gentleman with whom we were acquainted in Boston; Mr. Cazneau, who was a year or two since runner for the Branch Bank in that city. He was formerly a sea captain; a strong, stout, hearty plump man, and one accustomed to much exposure and fatigue. When in the command of a brig, we believe, he was upset during a violent storm in the gulf stream: that is, his vessel was thrown upon her side, the masts having been carried away, and would not right again. Three of those on board succeeded in getting upon the side which remained out of the water, the captain, a very strong black man, and one other, and lashed themselves to the chains by which the shrouds and rigging are made fast to the vessel's side.

When the storm abated, they bethought them what should be done, and concluded to attempt to procure some utensils and provisions from within; and finally by diving, managed to get from the cabin a small teakettle and a pair of pocket pistols, belonging to the captain, and some other small articles. With the barrels of the pistols and the kettle the captain constructed a rude kind of still, by means of which they distilled sea-water, and secured enough fresh water by means of it, the rains and the dews, to keep them alive. By friction they procured fire, after many unsuccessful attempts, and whenever the sea was so rough as to ex-

tinguish their fire, they were forced again to resort to rubbing sticks together. For food they depended upon the fish they could catch, the shell fish which attached themselves to the vessel's bottom, and the birds which from time to time they could knock down.

In this situation they remained three months, and were finally picked up on the coast of Africa. When discovered, there remained only the Captain and the black man, and they were wasted to skeletons; their clothes had long since fallen to pieces, and from the washing of the sea-water, they were covered with barnacles which clung to their long hair, beards and hairy bodies, and, so fearful was their appearance, that it was with the greatest difficulty the crew of the vessel which discovered them could be induced to take them from the wreck.

Cazneau, after returning to this country, published a full account of his adventures, which however, we have never met with.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—We have had the pleasure yesterday of examining models of several improvements in boats, the invention of Mr. G. F. Saltonstall, of Society Hill, S. C., and the satisfactory result of several years laborious application and intense study.

The first of these improvements which we shall here notice, consists in dispensing with the ordinary straight keel, (in sea vessels,) and substituting a broad, flat, rounding bottom, the sides of which project outwards to an edge, forming an obtuse angle with the convex side of the vessel. These slanting edges, together with the smooth level of the bottom, enable the vessel when sailing to preserve a steadier course, with less rolling, and to carry a heavier freight up a narrow and shallow channel, and to tack with greater ease than common vessels. Such at least is the opinion of the inventor.

The Chain of Steam Boats is another improvement, and one which we could comprehend rather better than the first. It consists in attaching the two ends of the boats by the centre, by means of pins and loops. The two ends contain all the machinery; the cabin is in the middle, and the passengers are protected in case of explosion, by a rampart of fuel or bales of goods, for which a space is appropriated at each end of the cabin. Should a boiler burst, or an end take fire, the pins are instantly drawn, the part sent adrift, and the boat being constructed to ply either way, the machinery at the opposite end carries it on with safety. Boats on this plan must be twice the length of those now in use, by which the freight may be greatly increased, without requiring a greater depth of water.

The Double Pole Boat is formed by linking together two parts, each of the same dimensions with the common boats, making one boat of double the common length, and the same width and depth. The design is to employ two sets of hands, each set walking but half the length of the boat, and when one set ceases pushing, the other is ready to begin, thus keeping the boat in continued progress, and preventing that alternate sinking and rising of the ends occasioned by the men all being at one end of the boat at the same time, which retards the motion.

The last of these improvements is the Floating Battery. This is a perfectly round vessel, turning upon a pivot in the centre of a basin constructed for the purpose, and furnished with water to be increased or diminished at pleasure. The Battery is so shaped as to present 14 guns on each side. At every discharge the vessel turns half round, so as to present the battery to the enemy, which being convex and plated with iron, affords a secure shelter to the men. In brisk action, the guns on one side can be re-loaded while the vessel is turning round, so that a continual fire could be kept up without exposing the men, or even the vessel to much injury.

All these conclusions, however, are drawn from an examination of imperfect models on a very small scale. They appear plausible, but must be practically tested to ascertain their value. The indefatigable proprietor of the improvements is fully convinced of his success, and we hope he may realize a rich remuneration for his toil.—*Cheraw, (S. C.) Gazette*.

\* *Quere*—How many sides are there, to a 'perfectly round vessel.'—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

**GUM ELASTIC.**—Mr. George D. Cooper, of New York, has obtained a patent for an entirely new and most valuable application of the gum elastic, viz. to prevent leaking in ships, damage to cargoes, and preserving the timbers from rot, and also sheathing for roofs of buildings.

The places to which the gum elastic sheets, or cloths saturated with gum elastic, are to be applied are,—

1st. Between the inner part of the ribs and the planking.

2d. Between the outward part of the ribs and the outward planking.

3d. Between the outward planking and the copper.

4th. Between the deck beams and deck planking.

By this application there will be a perfect unbroken sheet of gum elastic from stem to stern, and all around the vessel, which must be impervious to water.

**INTERESTING RELIC.**—We had the gratification recently of examining the original deed from "Dame Eliz. Carteret," and the executors of Sir George Carteret, to William Penn and his eleven associates, for the whole of East Jersey. This instrument is beautifully executed on two large sheets of parchment, the head line being illuminated or embellished in the finest style of the ancient scribes. The consideration money named is 3400 pounds sterling, and the deed is dated London, Feb. 2d, 1681. The Grantees are William Penn, Rob. West, Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groom, Thomas Hart, Richard Mew, Thomas Wilcox, Ambrose Rigg, John Haywood, Hugh Hartshorne, Clement Plumstead, and Thos. Cooper.—This deed was recently found with other interesting documents, among the papers of one of these original proprietors, in the possession of his descendants, in the interior of Pennsylvania. It is now in the hands of a gentleman of the bar of this State, to whom it was sent, with other papers, to aid him in the management of a suit in Chancery. It would be well if the instrument could be procured by the State, and preserved.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser*.

**EXPLORING EXPEDITION.**—A memorial has been sent to Congress by the East India Marine Society of Salem, Massachusetts, praying that an expedition be fitted out by the Government to make a voyage of discovery and survey to the South Seas, whose object it shall be to examine the numerous places of traffic already opened by the enterprise of our citizens, and to open new channels for the extension of trade, by the examination of such groups of islands in the great North and South Pacific Ocean, as are imperfectly or entirely unknown; to ascertain their true positions on the charts, examine their harbors and capacities, and open friendly intercourse with the natives, which may be the means of preventing the effusion of blood. Among the memorialists are many who speak from practical experience, having suffered the inconveniences and been exposed to the dangers which such an expedition would remove.—*Baltimore American*.

**PACKETS IN THE PACIFIC.**—Our attention was arrested a few days ago by the advertisement of one of our subscribers, of a schooner fitted for a packet to run on the coasts of Chili and Peru. We have long been of the opinion that a vessel or two thus employed would render great facility to our trade in the Pacific, and especially to the naval service of the U. States, in affording regular and speedy communication along those coasts, and by Panama and Chagres to the United States. We were pleased, therefore, upon accidentally visiting the vessel above alluded to, (the *AMANDA*, Captain Harvey,) to find her so admirably suited for the service; her accommodations are spacious, airy, and elegant, and her outfit altogether, as well as her hull, will do credit to our city. She is to be followed, we learn, by another in a few months. We perceive that she has cleared for Valparaiso, and we cannot refrain from hoping that success may attend her.—*Baltimore American*.

Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of a tractable and commendable nature, and in all causes of passion admit reason to govern.



## Foreign Miscellany.

**NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.**—We were bound from India homewards, and losing sight of the Cape, rolled up through blue waters, and with a lively "trade" to that ocean isle (St. Helena.) It was evening when we came abreast of it, and we slackened sail, standing away from it for the night. The morn burst in its richest and most imperial loveliness, the sun rose from a pavilion of purple clouds, and the billows sparkling and dancing under the ship's bows before us were tinged and scintillated with alternate hue and radiance of pink and silver. Presently the rock rose before us, but it was enveloped in the early mists, and its sterile heights and savage outline became not on the instant visible. The breeze was brisk, and we neared and neared it, and ere noon were in its open roadstead at anchor facing the only accessible point of its coast—James Town. Impetuously we rushed ashore; the landing was difficult—dangerous. At length we were carried up to the jetty on the back of a heavy surge.—We proceeded through a wooden gateway to the town.

In an hour and a half we turned aside from the main road, and traversing an arid field, came up with Longwood. It was nothing save a barn! The roof was falling in, the walls dilapidated; cows and horses fed in mangers in it. It was deserted; few entered it; it was kept by a woman and her husband, who tended the cattle it gave shelter to. Such was Longwood! Alas, how dismayed we looked, and how bitterly we sighed! There was a bath room, as a memento.

The tomb!—the grave of Napoleon Buonaparte by moonlight! What a scene—what a moment—what feelings were those that crowded upon us! The ground we trod upon seemed sacred; the spot—the atmosphere of the region pervaded by an awe. We advanced; there, to the right hand was the fount—its waters how crystal, sparkling cold! the fount, how its babbling fell upon the ear—how like memories were its echoes! We advanced—we were on the margin itself—the margin of the tomb! The silence was intense—oppressive; we were overwhelmed; we clung to the iron railings which enclosed it for support. For a moment we were in darkness—darkness that was total; but again the moon shone out, and then we saw that the face of the sepulchre was characterless—uninscribed! Our hearts beat—we were glad it was uninscribed; what inscription was that which could be stamped on such a tomb?—*East India Magazine.*

**TITLES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—The most illustrious and most Noble Lord Arthur, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, a member of his Majesty's Privy Council, a Field Marshal of his Armies, Colonel of the Foot Guards, Constable of the Tower, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Prince of Waterloo, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of Spain of the first class, Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras, Count of Vimiera in Portugal, Knight of the most illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Spanish Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of St. George of Russia, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, Knight Grand Cross of the Portuguese Royal and Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of Sweden of the Sword, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark, of William of the Low Countries, of the Annunciade of Sardinia, of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and of several others, and late Commander of the Forces of his Britannic Majesty in France, and of the Army of his Majesty the King of the Low Countries. To all of which might have been added, Commander of the Allied Armies in Paris, when the brave Marshal Ney was shot, and now First Lord of the Treasury, and Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The present prime minister of France, Marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, is a man of extraordinary stature, being six feet two or three inches tall. As

usual, upon his installation to office, he took possession of the Hotel of the Minister of War, but not a bed on the premises was capable, within half a foot, of containing the lengthy marshal. He is, however, a strict disciplinarian and thought it a point of honor to get into the state bed, but there he passed several restless hours, for every body knows that the French bedsteads are enclosed at both ends. After lying with his knees to his chin till daybreak, the marshal lost his patience—he arose but little refreshed, and the next night returned to his old quarters, at the Hotel of the Legion of Honor, of which he was Chancellor. Since that, however, an upholsterer has been found to construct a fitting bed. It would seem that all state beds in Paris are made very short, because, as the upholsterers say, Napoleon and some of the greatest men were little men. One day Napoleon who had no great opinion of Marshal Mortier's parts, wished to reach a book, which stood upon a high shelf, but was unable to accomplish his purpose. Mortier offered his services, observing that he was *plus grand* than his master. "Pardon," replied the Emperor, "longer, if you will, but not greater."—*Le Bon Sens.*

**LONGEVITY.**—At Polock, in Lithuania, at the end of October, a man died aged *one hundred and eighty-eight years*. He had seen seven monarchs on the throne of Russia, and served Gustavus Adolphus as a soldier during the thirty years' war. At 93 he married his third wife, who lived fifty years with him and bore him several children.

### LIGHT HOUSES.

*From the Jacksonville, (Florida) Herald.*

**LIGHT-HOUSE AT THE MOUTH OF ST. JOHN'S RIVER.**—A new Light-house has recently been erected at the mouth of the St. John's river, E. F. which was illuminated, for the first time, on the 18th of Dec. last.

We have been politely furnished, by an intelligent ship-master, with the following directions and bearings:—

"Bring the light-house to bear S. by W. half W. in four fathoms water, and make for it. This will carry a vessel drawing 8 or 9 feet, safely in at high water. Continue your course for the light until you have four fathoms, and haul up N. W. by W. for the mouth of the river. If the large house on the starboard side of the river can be seen over the north point of the beach, bring it to bear S. W. by W. half W. and run for it until you get the above bearing of the light; then run for it as above directed, and you will have the greatest depth of water that there is on the bar."

This light house will be of great importance. No notice has, to our knowledge, been published of its erection. The consequence has been, that masters of vessels have been deceived, and in one instance a vessel mistook the object for another light, and ran to St. Augustine, causing a delay in reaching her destination of several days.

The contractor was Winslow Lewis, Esq. of Boston, and the superintendent Mr. Calvin Knowlton, of the same place.

**WEST INDIA LIGHT-HOUSES.**—A late number of the Nassau Gazette says:

Captain Kitson, of the Royal Engineers, who has lately returned from the United States, has, we understand, by order of the British Government, contracted with persons in that country for building the light-houses long contemplated, one of which is to be at the Hole in the Wall, the south point of Abaco; and the other on Gun Key, near the Cat Keys, on the east side of the Gulf of Florida; and are to be finished in a given time in the course of the next year, provided the metal coverings of the roofs, &c. are sent out from England in time. The workmen who are to construct these erections, it is said, are expected soon to arrive from the United States.

Mr. Lewis, of Boston, has undertaken the contract to complete them in the course of the following year.

The following notice has been transmitted to the Custom House of Baltimore by the French Government, for the information of navigators.

**NEW LIGHT-HOUSE OF BARFLEUR, DEPARTMENT OF LA MANCHE.**—Navigators are informed that from and after the 1st of April, 1835, the fixed

light on the ancient tower of Barfleur, situated five marine leagues E. N. E. of Cherbourg, will be suppressed, and in lieu thereof a revolving light will be substituted, which will be placed on the tower recently erected on a spot 61 metres to the south, and 25 17 west of the old light.

The new light will be elevated 72 metres above the surface of high water.

The light will appear and disappear every half minute during the whole night. In fine weather it will be distinctly visible at the distance of eight leagues, and the light will not appear totally hid except when within four leagues.

## Selected Poetry.

### SONG.

#### "MY HOME IS ON THE SEA."

Weep not, weep not, these pearly tears  
Are shed, alas! in vain;  
To leave the home of infant years  
Would rend my heart in twain:  
Then, Mary, cease to press my stay,  
Tho' thou art all to me;  
From things of earth my thoughts would stray—  
My home is on the sea.

Then marvel not why I delight  
In ocean's calm or roar;  
I was wreck'd at sea one wintry night,  
Some fifty leagues from shore;  
My cradle, like some fairy bark,  
O'er stormy waves bore me;  
My youth ne'er stray'd in woodland park—  
My home is on the sea!

The sea, the sea, &c.

No mother hush'd my woes to rest,  
Or tender kisses gave;  
My lullaby the angry blast—  
My couch the stormy wave;  
I was a thing of ocean born,  
From ties of kindred free;  
The slippery deck my path each morn—  
My home is on the sea!

The sea, the sea, &c.

My bark's to me a palace fair,  
My kingdom is the wave;  
And when that life is ended there,  
Mine be an ocean grave.  
The home of infancy is dear—  
Then if thou lovest me,  
No longer let us linger here—  
My home is on the sea!

The sea, the sea, &c.

## MARRIAGES

On the 5th Feb. Lieut. SIDNEY SMITH LEE, of the Navy, to Miss ANNA M. daughter of Gen. John Mason, of Clermont, Fairfax Co. Va.

In Gosport, Va. on the 3d Feb. Mr. SAMUEL G. CITY, Gunner U. S. Navy, to Miss SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Mr. George Marshall, Gunner U. S. Navy.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone—not to the grave, but to Matrimony.—Married in Albemarle county, Va. ABRAHAM FITZ, a soldier of the revolution, aged 72 years, to Mrs. LUCY DAWSON, aged 56 years.

## DEATHS.

In Philadelphia, on the 5th Feb. Lieut. JOHN EVANS, of the Navy.

In Brownfield, Maine, Mr. SAMUEL STICKNEY, aged 72. Mr. Stickney was a life major in the revolutionary army.

On the 17th Jan. at his residence in Abbeville, S. C. ANDREW HAMILTON, in the 94th year of his age.

Major Hamilton was born in Virginia, and emigrated to South Carolina some years previous to the revolution, and participated in all the important battles that were fought in South Carolina and Georgia. At the battle of Eutaw, he was near Major Thomas Pinckney, (the late Gen. Thomas Pinckney,) at the moment that meritorious officer was wounded. He served for many years as a member of the Legislature, and was a member of the Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States.

In Clarkstown, N. Y. on the 30th Jan. Mr. DANIEL COQUILLET, a revolutionary soldier, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Coquillet was a brave soldier, and exerted himself throughout the struggle for independence.